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USSR: Podgorny's Son Plans US Visit
In an ironic coincidence, the US embassy in Moscow last week received a routine note from the Soviet Foreign Ministry requesting a visa for travel to the US by Anatoly Podgorny, son of the recently deposed Soviet leader. The request was received on May 25, the day after the Central Committee removed President Podgorny from the Politburo.
The Foreign Ministry's note was a standard request for visas for eight members of a delegation taking part in a cooperative program with the US on metal fatigue. Travel of this kind and the composition of the delegation are usually planned months in advance to allow coordination of the itinerary. The delegation members, all from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, are scheduled to leave the USSR Sunday and spend 15 days visiting factories, research organizations, and universities in several states in the midwest and northeast.
Anatoly Podgorny, who is 44, is Director of the Institute of Machine Building Problems under the Ukrainian Academy. He would be a logical member of such a delegation, and the visit would give him his first exposure to life in this country. In view of his father's downfall, however, it is doubtful that the Soviet authorities will now permit him to accompany the delegation.
USSR-BULGARIA: Brezhnev Toasted
Bulgarian party-state leader Zhivkov on Monday referred to General Secretary Brezhnev as "the first party and state leader of the Soviet Union" during his toast at a Brezhnev-hosted dinner in Moscow.

25X1 Zhivkov made virtually the same reference yesterday in another speech. US embassy officers in Moscow can recall no similar reference to Brezhnev by a visitor but say it would not be surprising for the Bulgarians, the Soviets' most faithful allies, to be the first to use such a formulation reflecting a strengthened position for Brezhnev. 25X1 Both Pravda and Izvestia yesterday printed Zhivkov's remarks without alteration. If Zhivkov had been fumbling for the correct phrasing and spoken improperly, the principal Soviet newspapers surely would have recast his wording in their report-25X1 25X1 ing.

SOUTH KOREA: 200-Mile Fishing Zone

The establishment by the US and the USSR of 200-mile fishing zones is damaging South Korea's fishing industry. The loss of fishing grounds in Soviet waters and the imposition

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of a quota in US waters may cut South Korea's total marine catch by about a fifth from what it was last year, disrupt the distant-water fishing industry, cut revenues from exports of marine products, and reduce the population's animal protein intake. The fishing problem is another irritant in US-Korean relations already strained because of the troop withdrawal issue, human rights, and import quota on shoes.

In 1976, South Korea had a total marine catch--from both its older coastal fishing vessels and its modern, distant-water fleet--of over 2 million metric tons. Of this, the distant-water fleet caught about 400,000 tons off the Kamchatka Peninsula and some 160,000 tons in waters within 200 miles of the Alaskan coast.

The US quota now allots South Korea an annual catch of 81,000 tons, half of last year's unusually large catch but slightly more than the average annual takes from US waters previously. More significantly, the total exclusion of Korea's fleet from its traditional pollack fishing grounds off the USSR's Kamchatka Peninsula potentially reduces the catch compared to last year by an additional 400,000 tons.

The Koreans maintain that the US should have anticipated that the Soviets would follow the US in declaring a 200-mile zone and that now the US should at least compensate Seoul with a much larger quota in the US zone.

The South Koreans also believe that they deserve a larger quota because until last year, the US discouraged them from fishing in US waters and at least implicitly encouraged them to fish in waters off Kamchatka. The Koreans generally complied with US wishes and are now annoyed that their resultant small catch in US waters become the basis for determining the present quota. South Korea's quota is only 7 percent of Japan's and 12 percent of the USSR's--the two nations most responsible for overfishing the North Pacific.

The Soviets have rebuffed US diplomatic overtures on behalf of the Koreans and refuse to discuss a fishing agreement with South Korea on the grounds that the two countries do not have diplomatic relations. Seoul wants the US to threaten to increase the South Korean quota in US waters at the expense of the Soviet quota.

South Korea is searching for new fishing grounds, a difficult exercise because so many nations have declared 200-mile zones. Efforts to conclude new fishery cooperation pacts with other coastal nations and to strengthen existing pacts will mean competition with richer fishing nations such as Japan and the USSR.

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South Korea's North Pacific fleet has 57 modern, distant-water fishing vessels designed to fish for Pacific pollack, a species caught primarily in the Soviet- and US-managed areas of the North Pacific and Bering Sea. If these ships now have to be diverted to other areas, it will require major refitting. Pressure on South Korea's already over-fished coastal waters will also intensify.

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A cutback in fishing operations will reduce the amount of marine products available for export and adversely affect the people's intake of animal protein. Protein intake is already 50 percent lower than recommended by the UN Food and Agricultural Organization. Low-cost pollack, the staple animal protein source for low-income Koreans, will be in short supply. It is already increasing in price.

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South Korea has taken steps that could strain relations with Japan, one of its two principal economic partners. Since late March South Korean boats have been fishing heavily in waters off northern Japan traditionally fished by the Japanese. South Korea has announced that it is "working on a plan" to turn the disputed island of Tok-to (Takeshima) into a fishing port under Korean control. The Japanese government is officially protesting the plan although it recently sidestepped the issue by not delineating a 200-mile zone in the Sea of Japan.

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